



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्रसाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राविकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

[सं. 471] नई विल्ली, बुधवार, दिसम्बर 18, 1968/अग्रहायण 27, 1890

[No. 474] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1968/AGRAHAYANA 27, 1890

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संलग्न ही जाती है जिससे कि यह घटना संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th December 1968

S.O. 4536.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), it is necessary or expedient so to do for the development of export trade of India that the Linoleum should be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

And whereas the Central Government has formulated the proposals specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council, as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule, the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objections or suggestions with respect to the said proposals may forward the same within thirty days of the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to the Export Inspection Council, 'World Trade Centre', 14/1B, Ezra Street (7th floor), Calcutta-1.

Proposals

- (1) to notify that Linoleum shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;
- (2) to specify the type of quality control and inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Linoleum (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules,

1968, set out in Annexure II to this notification as the type of quality control and inspection which would be applied to such linoleum;

(3) to recognise—

(a) the specifications of the export contract as agreed upon between the buyer and the exporter;

(b) in the absence of any specifications as mentioned in sub-item (a) above, the specifications as set out in Annexure I to this notification; as the standard specifications for linoleum.

(4) to prohibit the export, in course of international trade, of such linoleum unless the same is accompanied by a certificate issued by an agency recognised by the Central Government under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that the linoleum conforms to the aforesaid standard specifications.

3. Nothing in this notification shall apply to the export by land, sea or air of samples of linoleum aforesaid to prospective buyers.

4. In this notification 'linoleum' means a hard surfaced floor covering, characterised by relatively thick wearing surface compressed on a hessian backing, the wearing surface of which shall consist of a composition containing a binder or cement of oxidised or polymerised drying oils and resins, intimately mixed with cork or wood flour and mineral fillers or combinations of fillers and pigments.

ANNEXURE II

Draft rules proposed to be made under section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Linoleum (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1968.

(2) They shall come into force on the.....

2. **Definition.**—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963).

(b) "Agency" means any one of the Export Inspection Agencies established by the Central Government at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Cochin under section 7 of the Act.

(c) "Linoleum" means a hard surfaced floor covering, characterised by a relatively thick wearing surface compressed on a hessian backing, the wearing surface of which shall consist of a composition containing a binder or cement of oxidised or polymerised drying oils and resins, intimately mixed with cork or wood flour and mineral fillers or combinations of fillers and pigments.

3. **Basis of inspection.**—Inspection of linoleum for export shall be carried out with a view to seeing that the linoleum conforms to the standard specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act.

4. **Procedure of inspection.**—(1) The exporter shall give intimation in writing to the Agency and submit along with such intimation a declaration that the consignment of linoleum has been or is being manufactured by exercising quality control measures as prescribed in the Schedule to these rules and that the consignment conforms to the requirements of the standard specifications recognised for the purpose.

(2) The exporter shall also furnish to the Agency the identification mark applied on the consignment.

(3) Every intimation and declaration under sub-rule (1) shall reach the office of the Agency not less than 7 days prior to despatch of the consignments from the manufacturer/exporter's premises.

(4) On receipt of the intimation and declaration under sub-rule (1) and (2), the Agency—

(a) in case of a manufacturer-exporter, on satisfying that he had exercised during the manufacture of the product adequate quality control as prescribed in the Schedule to these rules and the instructions, if any,

issued by the Export Inspection Council in this regard shall, within seven days, issue a certificate declaring the consignment as export-worthy;

(b) in the case of merchant-exporter on satisfying that the manufacturer during the manufacture of the product had exercised quality control as prescribed in the Schedule to these rules and the instructions, if any, issued by the Export Inspection Council in this regard, shall, within seven days of carrying out the inspection, issue a certificate declaring the consignment as export-worthy.

5. Place of inspection.—Every inspection under these rules shall be carried out either—

- (a) at the premises of the manufacturer of such products, or
- (b) at the premises at which the goods are offered by the exporter, provided in the opinion of the Agency adequate facilities for inspection exist therein.

6. Inspection fees.—A fee at the rate of twenty paise for every one hundred rupees of the F.O.B. value of each consignment shall be paid as inspection fee under these rules.

7. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Agency to issue a certificate under rule 4 may, within ten days of receipt of communication of such refusal by him, prefer an appeal to a panel of experts consisting of not less than three persons appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.

(2) The quorum for the panel shall be three.

(3) The decision of the panel of experts on such appeal shall be final.

THE SCHEDULE

(See rule 4)

The quality of the linoleum intended for export shall be ensured by effecting the following levels of quality controls during the course of its manufacture.

1. Raw materials control

(a) The raw materials shall be purchased from known and approved sources according to purchase specifications laid down by the manufacturer.

(b) The accepted consignments shall be either accompanied by the supplier's test or inspection certificate corroborating the requirements of the purchase specifications, in which case, occasional checks at least once in ten consignments shall be conducted by the manufacturers of linoleum for a particular supplier to verify the correctness of the aforesaid test or inspection certificates or the purchase materials shall be regularly inspected and tested before purchase either in the laboratory within the factory or an outside laboratory or test house. Records of such checks on inspection and tests shall be maintained.

(c) After the inspection/test is carried out, systematic methods shall be adopted in segregating the accepted and rejected materials and in disposal of rejected materials.

2. Process Control

Adequate records for sampling and tests shall be maintained to enable verification of the controls exercised during the process of manufacture.

3 Product Control

(a) The manufacturer shall have his own adequate testing facilities to test the products as per the standard specifications recognised under section 6 of the Act.

(b) Adequate records shall be maintained to enable verification of the testing conducted in the laboratory for determining conformity to standard specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act.

4. Packing and Marking

(a) The linoleum meant for export shall be packed in accordance with the sound commercial practice duly approved by the Export Inspection Council.

(b) Unless otherwise stipulated by the buyer, all packages shall be suitably marked with the name of the manufacturer, quantity, port of shipment and shipping mark.

ANNEXURE I
Specification for Linoleum

1. General requirements

1.1. The linoleum shall be manufactured as per design or pattern as may be agreed to between the buyer and the exporter.

2. Specific requirements

2.1. Materials

2.1.1. The linoleum composition on the hessian backing surface shall be adhesioned adequately.

2.1.2. The requirements for hessian backing shall be not less than 43 ends and 33 shots per decimeter. The test piece 90×100 cm. shall weigh not less than 200 g.

2.2. Dimensions

2.2.1. *Width*.—The width of the linoleum shall be as agreed to between the buyer and the exporter, with a tolerance of ± 1.5 mm. unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the exporter.

2.2.2. The thickness of the linoleum shall be as agreed to between the buyer and the exporter.

NOTE.—The thickness shall be measured with a micrometer gauge or a dial micrometer gauge having a flat foot and capable of reading up to 0.01 mm. The measurement shall be made at least at 16 points and the foot of micrometer gauge shall exert a pressure of 1.5 kg/cm² on the linoleum surface. The difference in the mean value shall not vary more than 0.1 mm from the specified thickness, in any case.

2.3. Colour

2.3.1. The composition of the plain linoleum shall be of uniform colour extending evenly from the surface to the hessian backing to form a sheet of approved colour.

2.3.2. In case of moire, jaspe and marble sheet linoleum, portions of the mix shall be of different colours and shall be compressed into a single sheet. Several colours shall extend from the surface to the hessian backing in random relation to form a variegated surface showing an approved pattern.

2.4. Finish ..

2.4.1 The surface of the linoleum shall be smooth, uniform and free from indentations and protrusions.

2.4.2 Unless otherwise specified, the hessian backing shall be unpainted.

3. Ageing Test

3.1 The specimen shall not show any discolouration of the surface on ageing test when the same will be subjected to three cycles of alternate heating in air at 70 $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 24 hours under a fixed load of 3.5 kg/cm² and cooling at room temperature of 27 $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 24 hours with the pressure released.

4. Indentation Test

4.1 The specimen of the linoleum shall show not more than 0.25 mm as average indentation and on visual examination shall not show any signs of being broken or cut or crack when tested according to the method given in 4.1.1. below.

4.1.1 Condition of the specimen to be tested at a temperature of 27°C \pm 2°C and a relative humidity of 65 \pm 5 percent for 24 hours and then place it on a steel plate not less than 6 mm in thickness and apply a load of 30 kg. to the face of the sample, using a smooth flat ended cylindrical bar of 7 mm diameter for a period of 60 seconds. Support the bar in a frame in such a manner as to ensure that the plane face of its foot is parallel to the surface of the sample. Do not drop the load on to the sample but apply the same gradually. Measure the indentation with a suitable vernier depth gauge one hour after the weight is released.

5. Water Absorption Test

5.1. After removing the hessian backing of the specimen of the linoleum, both the surfaces of the specimen shall be made smooth by filing down and/or sandpapering and specimen shall be finished to a uniform thickness of three quarters of its original thickness. The specimen shall then be weighed and immersed

completely in distilled water at a temperature of $27^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 24 hours. The surface of the specimen shall be wiped over with dry filter paper immediately after removing it from water and then weighed. The increase in weight shall be calculated as percent increase on the original weight.

The water absorption so determined shall not be more than as specified below:

Thickness (mm)	Water absorption maximum Percent
Less than 2.0	11.5
2.0 to less than 4.5	6.5
4.5 and above	5.5

6. Bending

6.1. The specimen shall be kept at $27^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of 5 percent for two hours. It shall be bent round a mandrel 75 mm diam (see Note) by placing the backing next to the face of the mandrel, thrown angle of 180° , in not more than 5 seconds.

NOTE.—The mandrel having a diameter of 125 mm shall be used for the bending of specimens of thickness more than 6.0 mm.

[60(65)Exp. Insp.
A. C. BANERJEE, Jt. S.

